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tion that the result of the secret conference of the court was known by President Grant in advance of its public announcement.

There is also given in full a paper prepared by Justice Miller and signed by himself and by Justices Swaine, Davis, Strong and Bradley, in reply to a statement prepared by Chief-Justice Chase and filed by him among the records of the court, in which it was declared that it had been agreed by the members of the court that the principle involved in the decision of the legal-tender question in the case of *Hepburn v. Griswold* should not be reconsidered in subsequent cases. The reply of Justice Miller and his associates denies the existence of such an agreement. Both papers were withdrawn from the files of the court, but now that all the Justices who were then upon the bench have passed away the reply is made public for the first time. A further statement, prepared by Justice Miller, but unsigned, declares that the resignation of Justice Grier was due to the unanimous request of the other members of the court, occasioned by the inconsistent language used by that aged Justice in the conference-room while the case of *Hepburn v. Griswold* was being discussed.

The opinions and remarks of Mr. Bradley in the consultations of the electoral commission of 1876 are set forth at length. There is also an appreciative review of his judicial record, by Dean Lewis, and an account of his dissenting opinions, by the late A. Q. Keasbey, Esq.

ROBERT P. REEDER.

An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England.

By EDWARD P. CHEYNEY. Pp. x, 317. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

Nothing reflects more clearly the present-day interest in history than the timely appearance of Professor Cheyney's book, emphasizing, as it does, the whole manner and mode of looking at things with the attendant result that history is being rewritten from an entirely new point of view. For years the scholarly world has been agitated by questions that were "caviar" to the public, whose conception of historical movement has remained unchanged and unaffected. It has been reserved for an American teacher, one fully capable of recognizing the significance of English history for his own constituency, to prepare a text-book that has made accessible to the beginner that material which has heretofore been within the reach of none but the special student.

The work keeps the connection between the main lines of English history and the social and industrial changes by prefacing an introductory chapter on the "Growth of the Nation to

the Middle of the Fourteenth Century," and by a series of narrative paragraphs prefixed to the other chapters. From Chapter II, "Rural Life and Organization" to Chapter IV, "The Breaking-up of the Mediæval System," we have an excellent account of the main features of the institutional and economic organization of England previous to the seventeenth century. The other four chapters, dealing with "The Expansion of England," "The Period of the Industrial Revolution," "The Extension of Government Control" and "The Extension of Voluntary Association," give an adequate statement of the significance of machine-industry and the great change it effected in English life. Historical teaching has had an important service rendered to it by the writing of the author and the study of economic history has been placed in a stronger position.

Because of the generally satisfactory impression of the work, it seems desirable to offer some comments on points that to historians are of great importance; one *obiter dictum* calculated to jar the sensibilities being found on page 99: "During the earlier Mediæval centuries the most marked characteristic of society was its stability. Institutions continued with but slight changes during a long period." This is in direct contradiction with what is said on pp. 30, 31: "We can obtain but vague outlines of the actual life of the people" (during the period antedating Edward III.) "because our records are confined almost solely to political and ecclesiastical events and certain personal opinions;" and that of the actual social and economic conditions "the knowledge that can be obtained is even yet slight and uncertain." Now what evidence is there for characterizing English society before the Black Death as *stable*? Not a particle more than the loose popular application of "The Dark Ages" to that highly significant series of years called The Middle Ages. Such inaccurate conceptions of social phenomena should be barred, at least, from historical discussions, and the "heroic" or "epochal" point of view give way to one yielding a better historical training, the study of the transition period.

Again on page 183 we read: "During the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries there are no such fundamental changes in social organization to chronicle as during the preceding century and a half. During the first hundred years of the period the whole energy of the nation seems to have been thrown into political and religious contests" which simply means that the knowledge we possess of the economic and social history of England ends with the studies of the sixteenth century. Why "seems"? Are we to find forces at work previous to 1603 and after 1760, between which dates only battles of kites and crows are to be recorded?

Professor Cheyney hints at the effect of economic changes (178) as influencing politics, but the impression gathered from his pages is that economically and socially England in the seventeenth century was "a regulated industrial organization expanding on well-established lines." If but a tithe of the patience, energy and learning that has done so much to make clear the evolution of early institutional life of England were given to the seventeenth century, we would hear more than that its characteristic feature was but the solving of problems created by the policy of the Tudor sovereigns. The century that saw the founding of England's modern financial system, the development of our more modern machinery of credit, the establishment of political and legal arrangements that have affected the history of millions of men and given us modern constitutionalism, still awaits its investigators. With all the attention given to the detail of land legislation, it seems unfortunate that no mention is made of the law of 1645, abolishing military tenures, an act full of significance from the point of view of modern English history. Feudalism, with all the ancient law with respect to tenure by knight service and its incidents, was at an end; all trace of the old relation between lord and free-hold tenant was removed, and thenceforth all free-hold lands became capable of being devised by will. More than a century elapsed before land was emancipated from its feudal burdens in France, a great reform which was not accomplished in Prussia, Italy, Austria or Russia until a period within living memory. To say of the struggles following the Revolution of 1688: "In many of these wars the real interests of England were but slightly concerned" (p. 183), is to close one's eyes to the fact that England had entered upon a career of conquest unparalleled in modern history. Of the one hundred and twenty-five years between Boyne and Waterloo, she spent some seventy in waging ferocious wars, from which she emerged victorious on land and sea, the mistress of a mighty empire, the owner of incalculable wealth and the centre of the world's exchanges.

These comments have been made because we feel Professor Cheyney will appreciate that it is only by constant insistence that we can attain to Seignobos' "Methodically analytical, distrustful, not too respectful turn of mind, which is often mystically called 'the critical sense.'"

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The Boy Problem: A Study in Social Pedagogy. By WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH. With an introduction by G. STANLEY HALL. Pp. 195. Price, \$0.75. Chicago: Pilgrim Press, 1901.

Those who have seen "The Boy Problem," by William Byron